

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
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PAUL R. SHUTCHMAN, Editor.

UNION STATE TICKET.

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THOMAS E. BRAILETT, of Adair.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of Franklin.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of Clay.
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
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FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICES,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.
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GEORGE D. DUREN, HAMILTON NICHOLS, BABB,
RICHARD KNOTT.
Johns Texie, Secretary, to whom all communications
should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY,
of Oldham.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863.

THE LEGION OF DEFENCE.—We have heard it intimated that a volunteer organization, entitled for the defence of our city, will be soon disbanded. The dispersion of Morgan's band has not relieved us from all the guerrilla chieftains, and we therefore deprecate any such "King of France" movement us to march up the hill, and then march down again. We had hoped that our militia organization would be permanent, and that the citizen soldiery of Louisville would be so thoroughly organized as to prevent all apprehensions in the future. We still entertain the hope. The enrolment was made under martial law; let us keep it up under the laws of the State, and call upon Gov. Robinson for authority and assistance.

The State Guard law, as amended by the last Legislature, is one of the most foolish military bills we have ever seen under it. We can extend the organization from Louisville to the whole State, and one hundred thousand men may be armed and equipped and placed in readiness for any great emergency, to assemble at a given signal. We sincerely trust that the fate of military law was not the sole inducement for six thousand men to enrol! itself in the Legion.

Morgan intended that his raid on the other side of the Ohio should be the cap-sheat of glory to his name. He doubted not that he could startle the United States and the Southern Confederacy, the one with terror, the other with admiration, and both with wonder. He avoided populous towns, steer clear of all considerable bodies of troops, leaped precipitously contributions upon citizens, burned mills and dwelling-houses, destroyed railroad tracks and bridges, and trusted to the daily seizure of fresh horses for escape from his pursuers.

But thank Heaven and Nemesis, the avenger upon his track have overtaken him at last. A great many of his troops are killed and wounded, all his artillery is taken, thirteen hundred of his men, including his brother Col. Dick Morgan, his brother-in-law, adviser, and brain-beer Basil Duke, and Col. Ward and Grigsby, are taken prisoners, and the rest of his command are scattered in all directions, while the Federal troops are hourly gathering in the rearly harvest with that keenest of sickles the sword. We trust that few or none will be left for seed, and especially do we trust that Morgan himself will be raped and garroted by our sturdy harriers.

At any rate the result is glorious. The overwhelming defeat of the rebel idyll will carry great unbreakable to the rebel heart. The idol is cast down and shattered. Henceforth horse-faced, is comparatively secure.

A soldier of one gun should be fired before the door of every house, and all the elements race, horse, mare, and gelding, should whinny and kick up their heels with joy. Even the jackasses and mules might bray their delight at their good fortune.

The telegraphic column in the Journal of yesterday contained a despatch from Newbern, North Carolina, of which the following is a passage:

"The High Standard is in favor of a recognition of the Union, and thinks the trouble terms of reconstruction between the North and South will be the adoption of a gradual emancipation system by all the rebellious states, while North Carolina, in common with the others, will be compelled to do if the Federal government insists on the same as the only terms that can be granted."

Notwithstanding the life of the institution is not in the hands of any man, as war is a great leveling agent, and a standing, great standing army between the masters and slaves could impair the institution, over which is now the shield of State and masterly law, to say nothing of the slaves, the slaves themselves, here these terms are the cheapest the Government can offer, and the best the South can accept."

We somewhere have noticed something of the same kind before. We do not believe the representation concerning the Raleigh Standard is all serious disaters—the most serious that have attended the nation since the beginning of the war.—*Richmond Register.*

Thus speaks the immediate organ of the rebel Government, though all unaware, while speaking, of the fall of Fort Hudson and the disastrous defeat and loss sustained by Gen. Price at Helena, and by John Morgan in Ohio. The Inquirer enumerates but a few of the disasters that have lately befallen the rebels, yet it rightly characterizes those few as the greatest that have attended the rebel arms since the beginning of the war. They are great as to be overwhelming. They destroy the last rational hope of the rebellion, if for some time past any such hope has been entertained. The rebels must be insane to hope now.

With an army captured at Vicksburg, an army at Port Hudson, an army driven out of Tennessee, an army repelled with great slaughter at Helena, a party captured, and all broken up in Ohio, and the greatest rebel army upon the continent defeated and run out of Pennsylvania and Maryland amid an appalling loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners, what other feelings than mingled hate, rage, revenge, mortification, and desperation, could induce the rebel authorities to keep up this contest another day!

When Vicksburg surrendered and our forces marched into the city under our own flag to the stirring measure of our national airs, the rebel citizens, men, women, and children, and even the rebel soldiers, were so overjoyed in soul that they could not restrain the expressions of their joy. And now if the authorities of the rebel Confederacy would lay down the weapons of their rebellion, soldiers and people throughout the whole South would at once experience a delight, a gratification, a happiness, to which they have long been strangers.

But the millions in the rebel Confederacy are awfully angry. When they look at their piles of gold, they feel like the poor foolish famishing in the desert, who eagerly stooped to pick up what he thought a grain of corn, but turned away in bitter disappointment, exclaiming, "Alas! it is only a dash."

Many think that only the shell of Bragg's army is on the Tennessee river. We hope then that the shell of that army will soon be greeted with the compliments of the shells of the Federal army.

Grant's and Banks's armies and Porter's fleet are the beetles and wedges that have driven the Southern Confederacy. If there's no room for them, they'll find a way to squeeze them out and for a circular. Reference may be made to Rev. Mr. Heywood, Boston, Mass., and J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Amherstburg, Mass.

The Constitution is the supreme law alike of the General Government and of the States, and the former can lawfully require the people of the latter to submit to nothing but the Constitution. The General Government is simply empowered by the Constitution to wage this contest for the establishment of the supremacy of the Constitution itself. Nothing more or nothing less. When those who have revolted against this supremacy, and who are struggling permanently to overthrow it, shall make known their willingness to lay down their arms and submit to the Constitution, the General Government cannot lawfully demand of them anything further. The Constitution forms the only lawful basis possible in the case. The General Government has no right to demand anything else. And, when those who are in revolt are willing to accept this, the General Government is bound to grant it to them, and is bound not to exact from them anything more.

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TUESDAY JULY 21 3 A.M.

Departure of Trains.

July 21, New Albany and Cincinnati R.R. 8:30 A.M.
Louisville Express 8:30 A.M.
Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis R.R. 8:30 A.M.
Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis R.R. 8:30 A.M.
Louisville and Nashville R.R. 12:30 P.M.
Cincinnati and Louisville 7:30 A.M.
St. Louis and Cincinnati R.R. 7:30 A.M.

Express for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, 2:45 P.M.

Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, 10:30 P.M.

and the Fast.

Fri.—The telegraph operators at different

points sometimes amuse themselves by trying

to make their messages equal. If not superior,

to those of the amateur, they are at least

as good as those of the amateur, and the

operator himself is the best judge of his

success.

The correspondent, not wishing to be he-

ard and his friend, and thinking such a re-

sult would be received with interest, sent a

report of the conflict, and a considerable

portion of his force had been captured.

This found its way into the Louisville

Journal this morning, and was sent out as

general news, deceiving the country, and to lead

the subscriber to lose money by betting on the

truth of the despatch. We leave such fox to

our neighbor.

That's from the Democrat's edition of last

evening. Our poor neighbors must by this

time be so abashed of it that we have scarcely

the heart to say a word about it. However

willingly they may have been to believe that

their not another man-or-another-dollar friend

John Morgan was whipped, we guess they are

ready to give it up now.

We are at great pains to get the truth in

regard to John Morgan for our paper of

yesterday morning. We sat up for that purpose

till two hours after midnight. We tele-

graphed to General Burnside, but could get

no answer. We telegraphed to General Burn-

side, but were informed that he was asleep.

We telegraphed to have him waked up, and

he gave us the despatch that we published.

And now, after all this, our neighbors make the unmanly imputation or insinuation that

we published a begin despatch as genuine to

deceive the country and lead our subscribers to

lose their money by betting on a falsehood!

BARRAGE AND STRAKING.—We reached the

beautiful grove about a mile beyond Jefferson-

town, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, and found the

young people enjoying themselves in the

grove under the wide-spreading trees of the

primeval forest, literally "ahum fugitive fagi,"

while the wide-spreading beeches and a

delightful breeze made the day and place most

enjoyable. How the lads and lasses enjoyed

themselves, and how little was there about

the scene to remind one that a terrible civil

war rages in our midst, and that even this

grove, sacred to pleasure and harmless hilarity,

might even in the midst of conviviality, be

reached by the guerrilla bands which still

roam about that region of our country. Shit-

out, however, from the outer world, like the

hands of the Druids, all seemed peace, and,

though knots of politicians might be seen here

and there on the ground, the ominous coal

feeling prevailed, and human nature kept

step to the enervating measures of a small but

good orchestra. "When this cruel war is over,"

we can be better prepared to enjoy such a re-

union.

A fine dinner, Gibson Mallory, Esq., address-

ed the visitors. He commenced with a rather a

laudicous review of the history of his com-

petitor for the State Senate, Colonel Harney,

referred to his Sand Creek sermon, his school

teaching in Indiana with mixed colors of pa-

pills, and his importation to this city to advo-

cate Mr. Bentor's election to the Presidency.

He said he had met the Colonel three times

during the canvass, and each time his oppo-

nent took a different ground and position, and

seemed to forget that he was running for the

Senate, and devoted all his time to Judge

Bentor, the Union candidate for Governor;

and had nothing to say concerning his own

aspirations. This was probably because the

Colonel had great longings for the nomi-

nation for Governor, in which he was dis-

appointed, and therefore bolted the ticket and

the platform, and was now hand and glove

with the secession sympathizers who had he-

ad so behaved until four months ago. He had

denounced the Democratic Convention at

Frankfort last February, and now supports

two or three of its delegates for high offices;

he asserts that he left the Union train for cer-

certain Wednesday, July 23d, from Indianapolis.

Preparations have been made on a scale

unparalleled, and those who intend to partici-

pate, can be assured that they will have a

full and varied program.

He is to be present at the grand ball in

the hall of the hotel, and in favor of provi-

ng every convenience for the entertainment.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN F. FISKE,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 15, 1862.

B. MAGOFFIN,

By the Governor.

NAT. GARTHAS, Jr., Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 500.

An act to amend section 1, article 3, chapter 1, page 456.

SECTION 1.—An act entitled "An act to

amend section 1, article 3, chapter 1, page 456.

SECTION 2.—It is enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in

constructing the act approved February 11th,

1862, to which this is an amendment, that

they do hereby add:

2. That the act to take effect from and after its passage.

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